The Courier.

NOLUMUS LEGES ANGLIÆ MUTARI.

Number 492. WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1795. Volume XI.

IT has been reſolved, that all Advertiſements, which appear under the Official Signature of either of the Secretaries of this Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorized to Publiſh them in the MADRAS COURIER, or MADRAS GAZETTE, are meant, and muſt be deemed, to convey official and ſufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Reſolutions, in the ſame manner, as if they were particularly ſpecified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom ſuch orders and reſolutions have a referenc.

Civil Department, Fort St. George: 24th December, 1794. ROBERT CLERK, *Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby made, that Sealed Proposals will be received on or before the 16th Instant, at 11 o'Clock in the forenoon, at the Office of the Board of Trade, for the Provisis on of the undermentioned Cuddalore Goods:

		Pieces
Long Cloth, Sheally,		2500
Ditto Chennamanaickpollam,		4000
Ditto Worriarpollam,		4000
Ditto Fine,		2000
Ditto Blue,		15000
Soot Romalls, Red,		5000
Ditto Blue,		15000
Salampores, Middling,		4000
Ditto Middling Blue,		5000
Succatoons, White,		1500
Ditto Blue,		3000
Beteelas, 40 Covids,		800
Beteelas, 50 Covids,		800
Ditto, No.	2	200
	3	5:0
	4	1000
Cambays,	9 (Negauepauts,)	500
	10 (Ditto)	500
	11 (Bejeetapaut Blue,)	500
	12 (Chelloe Blue,)	500
	13 (Bejeetapaut Blue,)	200
	14 (Tapseits Large,)	500
Nacknas,	15 (Niceanies Large,)	500
	16 (Ditto Coarse,)	500
Chints,	21	600
	22	600
Striped Ginghams,	34	1000
	35	1000
	36	1000
Blue Cotton Romal Handks. No.	17	500
Red ditto, ditto, ditto,	38	300
Blue, Cotton Rowal Handks.	40	500
Red, ditto, ditto, ditto,	41	2000
Blue and Red, ditto,	39	200
Palampores	25 and 26	400
Negauepauts, from	41	500

The Tenders to Specify the price per Corge, of each assortment of Goods, the proportion of each assortment, that will be provided, the periods for the advances of cash, and the time for the delivery of the Cloth, at the Export Warehouse, at Cuddalore.

Responsible Security will be [illegible]quired for the due performance of the Contrac[illegible] and a penalty of 25 per Cent exacted on any deficiency in its Completion.

Musters of the Goods may be seen at the Export Ware House, at Madra[illegible] and it is to be understood, [illegible] Goods [illegible] are pronounced by the Residen[illegible]dalore, or his Assistants, to be unequal to Muster, will be Received on Account of Contract, but such Goods will be Rejected or detained at the option of the Resident, and taken at an abatement of Price, proportionate to the inferiority of their fabrick or dimensions.

A Preference will be shewn to Tenders made by a body of Merchants, rather than to those made by Individuals.

The Proposals to be Superscribed "Tender of Contract, for the Provision of the Cuddalore Investment."—

By order of the President and Members of the [illegible] Trade,

E. HOLLAND.
Dep. Secretary.

Fort St. George: 3d March, 1795.

COLLECTORS AND SURVEYORS OFFICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Sealed Proposals will be received at the Surveyor's Office in Stringer Street, from all Persons willing to Contract for the making of Drains, repairing of Wells, and building of Bridges in the Town of Madraspatnam, at the rate of———per Cubic Foot, to be laid in Chunam.

Proposals also will be received from all Persons willing to Contract, for mending and repairing the Highways within the said Town, at the rate of———per Square of ten Feet.

Proposals likewise will be received from all Persons willing to Contract for the supply of Carts with Bullocks, or Buffaloes, being for the purpose of Cleansing the said Town,—and the Contractor will be entitled to the great quantity of Manure immediately to be removed.

The above proposals to be delivered on or before the 25th Instant, and for particulars apply at the Office.

N. B. The Contractors are to enter into Penalty Bonds, for the due performance of their Several Agreements, and Security will be required of them for any Sums advanced for carrying on the above Works.

JOHN STEWART SMITH,
WILLIAM COCKELL,
Stringer Street, March 10th, 1795. Surveyors.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Cannipore Appoo Moodeliar,
versus.
Diddy Teroomalammah, and Diddy Aucharloo.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the 10th Instant, will be Sold by Outcry on the Premises, between 4 and 6 in the Afternoon, a Choultry House and Ground, situated at Treplicane, in Gangoondah Mundapom Street, adjoining to the Choultry House of Powney Narrain Pillays, measuring 64 feet by 38 or thereabouts, being the property of the above named Defendants, and seized by order of the Honorable the Mayor's Court. The Conditions of Sale as usual.

(Signed) R. BOROUGH, Sheriff.

Fort St. George: 9th March, 1795.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application was this day made before the King's Ordinary, in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of George Haig, late Purser of the Dublin, deceased, to be granted to Benjamin Roebuck, as friend to the said deceased.

J. S. HALL, Proctor.

Fort St. George, 24th February, 1795.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Applicati on was this day made, before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of John Campbell, Deceased, late a Lieutenant of His Majesty's 36th Regiment of Infantry, to be granted to John Macdowal William Fraser and George Hay, Merchants and Co partners as the constituted attornies of James Campbell. Ensign, in His Majesty's 72d Regiment, the nearest kin in India to the said Deceased.

R. WILLIAMS. Proctor.

Fort St. George, 3d March, 1795.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application was this day made before the King's Ordinary, in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration, to the Estate and Effects of Veerapilla, deceased, to be [illegible] Vencatarungapilla, as son and He[illegible]

G. CHALMERS, Proctor.

Fort St. George, 3d February, 1795.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honourable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Paranypatoor Nineapah Moodelly, deceased, to be granted to Paranypatoor Soobaroy Moodelier, as Brother, and next of Kin to the said deceased.

J. S. HALL, Proctor.

Fort Saint George, 10th March, 1795.

ROBBERY.

WHEREAS CAPT. W. GODFREY, was Robbed, on the Morning of February the 1st, (between the Hours of One and Four while in the Choultry, at Connittor) of his Gold Mounted Snuff Box, and a New Watch, made by John Holmes, London, No. 7033, Metal Case, Capped, Jewelled and Seconds, Gold Key, and Red Cornelian Seal, with his Arms, on one side, Crest and Cyper, on the other—whoever will carry the same, or give Information to Messrs. Wright and Hurst, how they may be Recovered, shall Receive a Reward of Twenty-Five Star Pagodas—it is to be hoped, should they be offered to Pawn or Sale, they and the Party, will be Stopped.

MR. CHATER

HAS for Sale, the following Wines, and Liquors; at moderate rates, and on the terms lately Advertised; namely; PUNCTUAL MONTHLY payments, or accepted Drafts at two or three months.

MADEIRA—VIN DE GRAVE,
FRENCH CLARET—PERRY,
PALE ALE—PORTER,
RUM SHRUB—BRANDY,

Very fine GIN in large Cases, and excellent BATAVIA ARRACK in Leaguers and Half Leaguers.

FOR SALE.

TWO, young, ATCHEEN HORSES, strong limbed, and warranted sound.

The Horses may be seen on application to Mr Chater, at the Courier Office, or at his House in the Black Town.

NEW EUROPE INVESTMENT.

BROWN AND *ASHTON*
HAVE THE PLEASURE
To inform their
FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC,
THAT THEY EXPECT
In a very few days,
An Investment,
OF EUROPE GOODS,
From Calcutta,
BROUGHT OUT
BY THE LASCELLES.
The Goods were not landed in Calcutta,
But removed out of that Ship
IN THE VESSEL
THEY ARE NOW COMING ROUND IN,
CONSISTING OF AS FOLLOWS.

CLARET from Brown and Whitford,
Red Port,
Cherry and Raspberry Brandy,
Rum Shrub,
Perry,
Ale, and Porter in Hogsheads,
Small Beer, and Pale Ale in Butts.

CHEESES.

Berkley, and Gloucester Cheese.

OILMAN'S STORES.

Pickled and Spiced Salmon,
Ditto Herrings, and Tongues,
Quarter Cases of Pickles, assorted with Cauliflowers, Walnuts, Cucumbers, French Beans, Pico Lily, Squares of Anchovies, &c. Essence of Anchovies, Fish Sauces, Quins Sauce, Essence of Oysters, Mushroom and Oyster Ketchup, Sallad Oil, &c.

PERFUMERY.

Bristow's & Mousely's, Jamaica, Mareschalle & Marrow, Soft and Hard Pomatum, Plain and Violet Hair Powder, Dressing, Opening and Small Tooth Combs, Large Powder Bags, Double Distilled Lavender Water, Essence of Peppermint, Essence of Bergamotte, Lemon, and Lavender, Eau de Luce, Tooth Powder, and Tooth Brushes, Marble Wash Balls, &c.

CONFECTIONARY.

Black and Red Currant Jelly,
Carraway Comfits, &c.

SUNDRIES.

The newest Fashionable Silver Shoe and Knee Buckles,
Double and Single Barrel Guns,
Some capital Telescopes,
Best Battle Powder,
Patent Shot, of different Numbers,
Street and Vase Lamps,
Dalmahoy's Medecine Chests,
Red and Yellow Paint in Kegs,
Pigtail Tabacco,
And a great variety of other Articles.

HABERDASHERY & MILLINERY,

Fancy Sash Ribbon,
Narrow Ribbons,
Stay Laces, Thread, Tape, and Needles, &c.
Ladies Long and Short White Kid Gloves,
Gentlemen's Wash Leather and Doe-skin Gloves,
Ladies Silk Stockings,
Gentlemen's white Silk Stockings.

ALSO,

Some Bilsa Tobacco,
Hooka Snakes,

AND

A Quantity of Patna Table Cloths and Napkins Sorted.
A small quantity of real Coniac Brandy of superior quality, at 4 Pags. per dozen

AS there are not a great quantity of each of the respective Articles, in the above list—Brown and Ashton hope that Gentlemen at out Stations, wishing to purchase any Articles in the list, will be pleased to forward their orders as soon as possible, as they intend to make them their first consideration, and as the above Goods are not their own, but for Sale on Commission, they hope that Gentlemen, sending their orders, will be pleased to send the amount, or Bills at 3 months Sight.

FOR SALE;

At the Circulating Library,
HOGARTH ILLUSTRATED, Pags. 12

BROWN AND ASHTON.

Have for Sale,
Some very fine LONG CLOTH.

Messrs. Parry, Jones, & Co.

BEG TO INFORM THE PUBLIC,
That in consequence of
Mr. JONES'S departure
FOR EUROPE,
His Interest in their House ceases from the date hereof,
THE BUSINES OF WHICH
WILL IN FUTURE BE CARRIED ON
UNDER THE FIRM OF
Thomas Parry, and Co.

Madras, 28th February, 1795.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

IN Consequence of the Death of Mr. JOHN HAMILTON—Messrs. WILLIAM DRING, and WILLIAM HESSE GORDON, have admitted Mr. STEPHEN RUMBOLD LUSHINGTON, a Partner from the 20th Instant. The Business of the House will be continued by them under the Firm of.

Dring, Gordon, and Lushington,

Fort St. George, February 25, 1795.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SALE.
BY MESSRS. ROEBUCK AND ABBOTT,
Private Bills on London,
At Convenient Dates,
AND FOR SUMS,
From £. 100, *to* £. 300,
Transmitted them From Bengal.

Fort St. George: 10th March, 1795.

MR. CHATER.

HAS for Sale, fine FRENCH CLARET, in English Bottles, at 5 Pagodas the Dozen,

AND

FRENCH CLARET, of a good quality, at 8½ Pagodas the Dozen.

FOR SALE,

A FINE TONED
HARPSICHORD,
ENQUIRE OF
Messrs Brown and Ashton.

ADVERTISEMENT,

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council, having authorized and empowered RICHARD BOROUGH, Esq. and Lieutenant ALEXANDER GRANT, to act as TRUSTEES, in this Country, to the private concerns of MAJOR GEORGE HART; this is to give Notice, that all Persons indebted to the said MAJOR GEORGE HART, are required without delay to make payment to the above named TRUSTEES, and all persons having claims on MAJOR HART, are desired to send them in, on or before the 21st of this Month.

5th March, 1795.

TONTINE.

AT a meeting of the Subscribers to the Tontine held this day, at Mr. Hunter's House, the following Gentlemen were nominated to be the Committee for Six months, viz. from the 1st of March, 1795, to the 1st of September, 1795.

CHARLES BAKER,
EDWARD HOLLAND,
RICHARD CHASE,
D. CHRISTIANI,
JOHN STEPHENS, } Esqrs.

The value of the Shares in the first Class being 20 Pagodas, the premium is fixed at that rate, till further Notice. The Committee have 7500 Pagodas to lend with Collaterel security, the rate of Interest will be moderate—apply to, JOHN HUNTER. Sec.

Madras, 9th March, 1795.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY ROBERT HENDERSON,
AT HIS ROOMS,
NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,
On Monday next, the 16th Instant,
AT 12 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

A BEAUTIFUL Bay Arabian Horse, young and strong, lately arrived from Bombay—he will be put up at 300 Pagodas.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The variety of European Intelligence, which is presented to our READERS, in the COURIER of this day, will we doubt not be a sufficient apology to our CORRESPONDENTS, for the omision of their several favours—they shall certainly appear in our future Papers, as opportunity may allow.

To the assiduity of certain of our Editorial Bretheren in Bengal, not forgeting his Honor, of the STAR, we are indebted for a great part of the Intelligence detailed in the existing *Courier*, —not so to *Mr. Post*, who has not made his appearance at Madras for some Weeks past—the poor man has retired, we imagine, prior to his public *Recantation* of the *heresies* and *errors* of *Sans Culottism*, and *Anarchy*: nor to Mr *Chronicle*, who seems, from the complexion of his last Paper, to have been fast *asleep* during the last Month; and at lenght to have awoke in a fit of downright *Insanity*—nor, to that wonder-working scribe, *Mr. Hircarrah*, who with Mr. Post, is also, *non est inventus.*

THE COURIER.

MADRAS—MARCH 11, 1795.

EARLY on Friday morning, the 6th. Instant, the following INDIAMEN, sailed for England, under the orders and command of *Captain Strover*, the senior Officer of the Fleet.

ESSEX,	BUSBRIDGE,
MANSHIP,	ASIA,
AIRLY CASTLE,	GODDARD,
HAWKESBURY,	ECHO,
ORPHEUS,	COMET,

AND

HOLDERNESS.

PASSENGERS.

HAWKESBURY—*Captain Sage* of His Majesty's 19th Dragoons, *Mr. William Johnson*, *Mrs. Gahagan*, *Misses Maria*, *Augusta*, and *Lucy Gahagan*, and *Masters Thomas*, *George*, and *James Yelverton Gahagan*, and *Lieut. Shadwell.*

GODDARD—*Mr. Thomas Lewin*, *Doctor Ruddiman*, *Mr John Read*, *Mrs. Porcher*, *Mrs Monro*, *Mrs. Hart*, *Mrs. Adderton*, *Ensign Campbell 72d.* Masters *George* and *Henry Porcher*, *Miss Amelia Chamier*, Miss *Eliza G. Hart*, Miss *Mary Ann Hart*, and Master *Temriano.*

ESSEX—Mr. *Robert Dashwood*, Lieutenant *O'Hara* 36th, Mr. *Minshal*, *Lieut. John Holland*, *Mr W. Boggie*, Master *R. Dashwood*, *Miss Dashwood*, and *Miss Sarah Dashwood.*

ASIA—Mr. *Robert Clerk*, *Mr. David Halliburton*. *Mr. W. Linley*, *Mr W. H. Gordon*, *Mr. C. Harris*—*Mrs. Clerk*, *Mrs. Gent*, *Mrs. Knox*, *Lieutenant J. Clerke*, *Miss Mary Ann Clerk*, *Miss C. Knox*, *Miss Gent*, *Mr. W. Billingsley*, *Masters Charles*, *and Henry Harris*, and two *Masters Johnstone.*

MANSHIP—*Major Tutt*, and *Mrs. Ross*. relict of the late Major Ross of the Royal Artillery.

BUSBRIDGE—*Captain Joseph Little*, *Lieutenants Keay*, *T. Henderson*. *G. Stratton*, and *R. Burn*, *Miss Nancy Oliver*, and *Master* and *Miss Binny.*

AIRLEY CASTLE—*Captain Breon Pordes*, of the 73d regiment, and *Lieutenant Newsom.*

ORPHEUS—*Lieut. Peter Smith*, and Mr. *Bartholemew Vigors.*

The whole of the China fleet under Convoy of the Resistance, anchored in Bombay harbour, on the 8th Instant, and on the 10th the Carron also arrived.

The Dart Packet, arrived at Calcutta, on the 27th ultimo.

The Danish Indiaman, the Treasurer Schemmelman, Captain Berg, arrived at Calcutta, on the 17th ultimo, she left Copenhagen early in August, and touched at the Cape, but brings nothing new, or interesting.

The Success, with 363 Troops for Bencoolen, arrived in the Roads, yesterday morning, from Bengal.—They are commanded by *Lieut. R. Brenan*,—Lieutenants *Barclay*, and *Graham*, and Doctor *M'Mahon*, have also arrived on the Success—Captain Rotton, with the remaining part of the Detachment, is on board the Favorite.

It is with great regret that we announce the total loss of the Ship ROSETTA, Capt. *Smart*, on Saugor Sands, near the entrance of Bengal River—The *Treasure*, laden on the Rosetta from this port, was fortunately *saved*, as was also the Commander, Officers, and Crew.—

The Honourable Company's Ship the ROYAL ADMIRAL arrived at Bengal on the 1[illegible]th instant.

On the *Royal Admiral*, the following Ladies and Gentlemen came Passengers for Bengal, viz.

Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard,	*Mrs. Clark*,
Mrs. Freeman,	*Miss Robinson*,
Miss Rawlinson,	*Lieut. Fraser*,
Miss Bowarth,	*Mr. Graham, Writer.*

The Favorite, with the remaining troops for *Bencoolen*, has sailed from Bengal on her destined voyage.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. JOSIAH WEBBE, Secretary in the Public, Revenue, and Commercial Departments of Government, Clerk of Appeals, and Clerk to the Committee of Treasury.

Mr, ALEXANDER FALCONER, Deputy Secretary in the Public, Revenue, and Commercial Departments of Government.

Mr. WILLIAM HARRINGTON, Junior Member of the Board of Revenue.

Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

BOMBAY CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Robert Kitson to be Warehouse keeper, in the room of Mr. Morley.

Mr. William Simpson to be Custom Master at Mahim, in the room of Mr. Kitson.

Mr. George Parry to be Martine Paymaster, in the room of Mr. Simpson.

Mr Thomas Wilkinson to be Commercial Resident at Mahe, in the room of Mr. Taylor.

Mr. John Hector Cherry to be a Member of Council at Surat, in the room of Mr. Wilkinson.

Mr. Charles Elphinstone to be Senior Merchant, in the room of Mr. Morley.

Mr. Samuel Ince to be a Senior Merchant, in the room of Mr Taylor.

Mr. David Charles Ramsay to be a Junior Merchant, vice Mr. Elphinstone promoted.

Mr. John De Ponthieu to be a Junior Merchant vice Mr. Ince promoted.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Fort St. George: 3d March 1795.

G. O. By Government,

The Staff allowed to Colonel James Stewart, by the G. O. of the 15th May 1794, to be discontinued from this date.

Mr. George Wilson to be Surgeon, vice Walker, deceased.

Mr John Inglis to be Surgeon to the Garrison of Madura, vice Walker, and Mr. George Wilson to the Garrison of Dindigul, vice Inglis.

Mr. John Deeks Assistant Surgeon appointed to do duty in the Guntoor Circar, vice Wilson.

Francis Vanderput Sub-Assistant Surgeon, appointed to do duty at the General Hospital at Trichinopoly; and Thomas Patterson Sub Assistant Surgeon, at the Presidency Hospital.

Lieutenant James Davis of the 3d Battalion of European Infantry being, from the infirm State of his Health, totally unfit for active Service, is placed at his own request on the Invalid Establishment.

G. O. By Government,

Captain Poole appointed to the Command of the 18th Battalion Native Infantry, vice Little on leave to Europe.

Captain Deffe appointed to the Command of the 20th Battalion Native Infantry vice Fotheringham promoted.

Captain Thomas Price comes on the Effective list, vice Little,

The Recruits arrived from Bengal belonging to his Majestys Regiments South of the Coleroon and such men of those Regiments as have been discharged from the General Hospital, or from other causes may be now at the Presidency, to proceed to join their respective Corps without delay, under charge of Captain Roderick Mackenzie of his Majesty's 71st Regiment.

Mr. Thomas Wallace to be Deputy Secretary to the Military Board vice Linley resigned.

On the 15th Instant the Hon. Company's Extra-ships the *Latona*, Captain Christopher, and the *Indian Trader*, Captain Dunlop, came to their moorings off Calcutta.

On the Indian Trader, which sailed in company with the *Lascelles*, and *Royal Admiral*, Lieut. and Mrs. Davidson, and two Miss Davidsons, came passengers for Bengal.

The *Drommegard*, a *Bengal* Vessel, in *Masquerade*, and commanded by Captain *Whitford*, formerly of the General Elliot Country Ship, after being captured by a French Squadron, was again captured in July last, by Sir J. Warren, in an English Frigate, and sent into Plymouth for Condemnation.

Attending to the admonitory hint we some time since gave to the EDITOR of the *Bengal Hircarrah*, he hath withdrawn the Coffree Gentleman from the head and front of that stupendious production—or belike, the poor fellow hath made his escape—"*expede fausti*"—at any rate his place is supplied—but with a Device so truly ridiculous, that we verily believe, it would excite the resibility of that *serious Animal*, know here, by the appellation of a WASHERMAN'S HORS.—In fact, gentle Readers, the Device alluded to, is nothing more or less than, a *Thief*, scampering over a *Common*, with a bundle of *Stolen Goods* at his back—and in the back ground appeareth—a GIBBET—" O horrible! most horrible." and then again "*beyond all hoping*"—horrible thought, of this most horrible Editor.

Sir JOHN KENNAWAY, was presented to His Majesty, on his arrival in England by the Marquis Cornwallis.

Admiral Cornwallis has hoisted his Flag on board the Cæsar of 80 Guns.

Lord H. Seymour, is appointed to the Command of the *Sans Pareil*, Captured by Lord How.

The East Indiaman which was under the necessity of being burnt at Ostend, was the Glatton, Captain Pendock Neal—she was full of ordnance stores.

It is said, that the Trials for Treason and Sedition were to come on by a Special Commission on the 25th of August.

Twelve thousand per annum is come to the *poor* Duke of Bedford by the death of the late Dutchess.

Circular Letters have been distributed in Cork, containing the Plan of a *College* to be established at Ballyoullane, in the North Liberties of that city, for the education of *Roman Catholics.*

The young *Earl of Waldegrave*, was drowned in the River Thames, in July last.

Extract of a letter from Madeira, dated the 10th of September, 1794.

" A vessel arrived this day from New York, and brings information, that the British Squadron, under the command of Admiral Harvey, had intercepted the second French convoy, from America, and that seventeen sail were captured, and sent into Halifax, with Captain Cochrane."

The French agent at the Court of Copenhagen is arrived at Paris. He is said to have accomplished the object of his mission.

The inhabitants of the town of Liebau, in Courland, are said to have declared in favour of the Polish Revolution, and opened their gates to a numerous party of the Patriots.

Earl *Howe* has been invested with the insignia of the Noble Order of the Garter.

Lord *Walsingham*, who is removed from the Post Office, to make room for the Earl of Leicester; is to be appointed chairman of the committees of the House of Lords.

Lord *Cathcart* is to go out as Governor of Jamaica.

July 1. Advice was received at the Secretary of State's Office from Newfound land, containing an account of the safe arrival at St John's of the whole of the fleet under convoy from England, consisting of upwards of sixty sail, and about thirty sail from Waterford.

A Duel was fought near London on the 8th of July, between the *Earl of Tankerville* and *Mr E. Bouverie*, in which the latter was dangerously wounded.

The following is a correct List of the French Fleet, blocked up by Lord Hood, in Gourjen Bay, in the Medeterranian, and where they remained on the 16th of August.

Sans Culotte,	130 guns.
Tonant,	80
Bonnet Rouge,	74
Censur,	74
Heureux,	74
Genereux,	74
Duquesne,	94
Five Frigates and two Brigs.	

The French have begun to fortify *Ostend*, and to repair all the Garrisons, which have lately fallen into their hands: Gossel[illegible] however has been reduced to ashes

The union between the Prince and Mrs. Fitzherbert, which has given rise to much uneasiness to their friends, [illegible] [illegible]eth been dissolved. A separation has taken place, and the young gentleman has been released from all obligations, a settlement being made on the lady of 600 l. per annum. The legal part of the business was managed by Serjeant Adair, but the more delicate interference in the transaction fell to the lot of Captain Payne and Miss Bell Pigot.

Advice is received, confirming the report of Mr. Walter Smith, the handsome brother to Mrs. Fitzherbert, having been guilloti-ned at Nanci. The offence with which he was charged, was giving succour to some French emigrants in Switzerland.—His head was carried through the city on a pole, the bearer of it exclaiming, "*Quelle belle tete.*"

Letters from Brussels, of the 30th ult. state, that the disaffected party there have taken occasion of the general embarrassment and confusion, to break out into the greatest outrages; and that the Government have been under the necessity of having recourse to the strictest precautions, in order to preserve any degree of tranquility.

The French have a number of cruizers between Dover and the Continent.

The Dutch troops have quitted the allied army, for the purpose of defending Dutch Flanders.

The suit of his Majestsy respecting the marriage of Prince AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, and Lady AUGUSTA MURRAY, which had been solemnized at the Parish Church of St. George, Hanover square, was finally determined in the Arches Court, Doctor's Commons; when Sir William Wynne delivered the judgment of the Court, "*that the Marriage was utterly null and void*;" and also declared, that a former marriage pretended to have been had at Rome, was also, by the law of England, invalid and illegal.

The execution of the Conspirators at Turin began on the 11th July, immediately after the arrival of 2000 Austrian troops. Two *Foreign Executioners* had been invited to perform this service. The King and his family, that they might not be present at this scene, had removed to Montealliere.

A general revolt has been the consequence, of this ill-timed severity.

POLAND.

The following is a Translation of a Letter written by the KING *of* PRUSSIA, *to the* KING *of* POLAND, *under the 2d of August.*

SIR, MY BROTHER,

The position which the Armies occupy round Warsaw, and the efficacious means which they begin to employ to reduce it, and which advance, and increase, in proportion, as a useless resistance is prolonged: ought to have convinced your Majesty, that the fate of the Town is removed beyond a doubt: that of its inhabitants I place in your Majesty's hands. A speedy surrender, and a strict discipline, which my troops shall observe, who are appointed to enter Warsaw, will secure the lives and property of the peaceable inhabitants of that place.

A refusal of the first and last summons, which my Lieutenant General Schwerin has addressed to the Commandant of Warsaw, will inevitably draw down and justify all those alarming extremities to which a town must expose itself, that provokes by its obstinacy the horrors of a siege, and the vengeance of two armies.

If in your Majesty's situation, you have it in your power to acquaint the inhabitants of Warsaw of this alternative; and if their deliberations are independent, I foresee with infinite pleasure, that your Majesty will be their deliverer; should it be otherwise, I shall regret the fruitless issue of this overture, which I shall not be disposed to repeat; however great the interest I take in your Majesty's preservation, and of those united by ties of blood and attachment to your person. Your Majesty will accept the expression of great esteem, with which I am,

Sir, my Brother,

Your Majesty's good Brother,

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

From the Camp of Wola, 2d August, 1794.

The Answer of STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS.

" The Polish army under the command of Generalissimo Kosciusko, seperating Warsaw from your Majesty's camp, the situation of Warsaw is not that of a town which can dispose of its surrender: under these circumstances, *nothing can justify the extremities which your Majesty's letter predicts*, for this town has it neither it its power to accept, nor to reject the summons which Lieutenant General Schwerin has forwarded to the Commandant of Warsaw. My existence does not interest me more than that of the inhabitants of this Capital, but since providence has been pleased to elevate me to a rank which permits me to manifest to your Majesty sentiments of *fraternity*, I invoke them to divest your Majesty of those ideas of *cruelty* and *vengeance*, so contrary to the example which KINGS owe to MANKIND, and (I sincerely hope) equally opposed to your personal character.

STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS.

Warsaw, 3d August, 1794.

THAT the Capital of the much injured KING of POLAND, was in no danger from the Forces of his kind and loving BROTHER *of Prussia, the following Proclamation, dated Head Quarters, before Warsaw, the 6th of September; will evidently prove—it also proves the* folly, *and* absurdity, *of the famous TREATY of PAVIA (Vide the* COURIER *of the 14th of November,) in which it is stated by the contracting parties, that—" His Majesty the* " present *King of Poland* shall abdicate *the* " *Throne, on receiving a Suitable* Annuity."

" At the moment when the Prussian army were on the point of taking possession of Warsaw, after having forced the enemy into their last Intrenchments by the victories of the 26th and 28th of July, a violent Insurrection fomented by the Chiefs of the people of Warsaw, and produced by false notions of Liberty, has made such rapid advances, that the greater part of the Petite Noblesse have formed themselves into a confederation, and have forced their (serfs) tenants to join with them, and by these means to lose the advantages, which they enjoyed under the wise and powerful Government of the Monarch, who delivered them from slavery. These seditious people have found means to procure arms and guns—They have assembled in bodies, threatened with the Gibbet those who refused to join them, pillaged the Royal towns and Treasuries, hung the King's servants, surprised and assissinated several Military Detachments, burnt a Magazine of Grain, and several Villages on the Frontiers of Silesia, taken away a quantity of corn intended for the army, and exercised the most shocking robberies on the Highways. The Posts and all communication has been interrupted: In fine, in spite of the resistance that they have met with in different parts, they have succeeded in siezing a transport of eleven Boats, laden with Military Stores coming from Graudentz and going up the Vistula. This concurrence of unhappy events, the necessity of preserving South Prussia, and the Frontiers of Silesia from being totally laid waste, and the impossibility of replacing in a moment, the Military Stores taken by the Insurgents, have engaged his Majesty to *suspend for a little*, the siege of Warsaw, and on the 6th, to go with his army to Raizen, to take a favorable position where he shall at once be able to check the interior commotions, and punish their authors.

UNION OF CORSICA and GREAT BRITAIN.

A Letter from Sir Gilbert Elliot, to Mr. Dundas, anno ncing the Union of Corsica, to the Crown of Great Britain.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that the union of Corsica to the Crown of Great Britain, has been finally and formally concluded, and it is with the greatest satisfaction, I have it in my power to assure you, that no *National act* was ever sanctioned by a more *unanimous consent* on the part of those who were authorised to do it, or by a more general approbation, amounting even to an enthusiasm on the part of the people.

I have already had the honor to send you a copy of the Letter addressed by His Excellency Lord Hood and myself, to His Excellency General Paoli, under date the 21st of April; I have now the honour to enclose the circular letter addressed by General Paoli, to his countrymen, referring to that which he had received from us, and of which an Italian translation was annexed. Soon after this, letters were despatched to convene an Assembly of general Congress, to be held at Corte, on Sunday the 8th of June, and which was formed with a view of procuring the most general representation known upon the Island, every Commonalty which is the smallest territorial division known, having sent its representative, and the state of property being such, that although only landholders were electors, yet every man almost without exception has given his suffrage. The letters of convocation set forth the reasons which influenced the Assembly, and the minutes of Election in each Commonalty express the general nature of the measure, to which the deputies were authorised to consent, specifying distinctly *the union of Corsica with Great Britain*, and the offer of the Crown to His Majesty. I have the honor to enclose Copies of these Proceedings.

Deputies assembled at Corte in sufficient number, to constitute an Assembly on Tuesday the 10th of June; some days were employed to authenticate the powers, and determine contested Elections, after which they chose General Paoli their President, and Messrs. Pozzo di Borgo and Muselli, Secretaries. On Saturday the 14th, General Paoli opened the Assembly by an able and eloquent speech, displaying in a concise manner, the principal events which have taken place, and the leading measures which he had adopted, since the seperation of the last Congress in the month of May 1793, the cause of their present convocation, and the chief points to which their deliberations should be appli[ed].

The Assembly unanimously voted their thanks to General Paoli, as well as a full and entire approbation of what he had done, by virtue of the powers with which he had been i[nvested] by the Congress of 1793, afterwards, [in the f]irst place; they unanimously declared the seperation of Corsica from France; and secondly, with the same unanimity, and the strongest demonstrations of general satisfaction and joy, the Union of Corsica to the Crown of Great Britain. A Committee was named to prepare the articles of Union, and to take into consideration the proper means of offering the Crown to His Majesty: it was made known, that all who wished it should be permitted to give their opinion, in consequence of which many persons of character an[d ...]s, who were not Members of the Assem[bly w]ere admitted to the deliberations, and t[ook p]art in the discussions of the Committee.

The articles underwent in the Committee a full, free, and sensible discussion, such a one as would have done credit to any Assembly of public Characters of any country, one that in the end was sealed with the sanction of a deliberate and intelligent, not less than a free, and independent consent. The report was voted unanimously in the Committee, it was presented to the Assembly on Tuesday the 17th of June, that day and the following it was opened, and explained with as much skill as perspicuity by Mr. Pozzo de Borgo, it was adopted unanimously, and with a general applause; two copies of the Act of Union were signed by each Member of the Congress. On Thursday the 19th, I received a deputation from the Assembly, who presented me with a copy of the Act of Union, and invited me to repair thither in order that the Crown might be offered to His Majesty in the most authentic and solemn manner. I attended the deputation, and in presence of the Assembly I received from the President, His Excellency General Paoli, the offer of the Crown and Sovereignty of Corsica to His Majesty. The address of His Excellency is to be found in the minutes.

After having spoken to the Assembly in a manner suitable to the occasion, I pronounced in the name of his Majesty the acceptation of the Crown, conformably to the articles contained in the Act of Union. I then took the oath in the name of his Majesty, "To maintain the Liberties of Corsica, conformably to the Constitution and the Laws."—The President on his side, and the Assembly on their parts, took the oath of fidelity and attachment, after which I signed and sealed the acceptation annexed to the two copies of the Act of Union, one of which I have now the honour to transmit to you.

The day following (yesterday) the Te Deum was sung in the Cathedral, accompanied by a discharge of Artillery; his Majesty was prayed for under the title of George the Third, King of Great Britain, and Corsica. In the evening the Town was illuminated, and the people testified their loyalty and joy by every possible means.

The Assembly this day voted an Address to his Majesty expressive of its gratitude, loyalty, and attachment, and deputed four respectable persons to present it to His Majesty in London.

I cannot conclude this despatch without presenting my humble congratulations upon the happy conclusion of this important, interesting, and advantageous event to the contracting parties, honorable to his Majesty, and agreeable in every point of view to his Royal sentiments, not less than to those of his Britannic Subjects. The true basis and foundation of this negociation, rests upon the confidence inspired by the virtues worthy of a Prince, which distinguish his Majesty, and the high reputation which the Britannic Nation enjoys throughout the world. On the one hand, the people of Corsica have paid homage to those virtues in confiding, and offering even with zeal, the Sovereignty of their country to his Majesty. On the other hand, an additional value is given to that confidence, in affording a convincing testimony, that it comes from a people who have rejected with horror the poisoned and counterfeit Liberty of France; without being insensible to a well ordered and constitutional Freedom. His Majesty has acquired a Crown, those who gave it have acquired Liberty. The British Nation has extended its political and commercial sphere by the accession of Corsica, Corsica has added new security to her ancient possession, and has opened a new field of prosperity and riches by its liberal incorporation with a vast, and powerful Empire.

This despatch will be delivered to you by Mr. Petriconi, a young man of this country, who has served with distinction during the war, under the command of General Paoli; particularly at the siege of Bastia and St. Fiorenzo. I beg that I may be permitted to [refer you to him] for such particulars as I may have omitted, and to recommend him to the honor of your attention, during his residence [i]n England.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c,

(Signed) GILBERT ELLIOT.

Corte, 21st June, 1794.

[Leyden. Gaz.

WEST INDIES.

LONDON, AUGUST 7th.

This morning advice was received at LLOYD'S Coffee House, that the French Squadron, in their way to Guadaloupe, fell in with and took the Schooner from St. Kitts, with General Arnold, Mr. SOMERSALL, and about 30,000l. in specie on board.

The despatches received on Tuesday afternoon, at the Secretary of States's Office, were from Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, at Guadaloupe. They were sent off on the morning of the 15th of June.

The French force, consisting of two 44 gun ships, armed *en flute*, two frigates, and a corvette, sailed from Rochefort on the 25th of April; landed 1000 troops of the line, and two companies of artillery, at Grand Terre, on the 3d of June, the day after the death of General DUNDAS; and took Point a Petre, and Fleur de Pee by storm. The British troops in this quarter were much reduced by sickness, and *the French Loyalists behaved as they have always done upon similar occasions—like Cowards.*

Sir CHARLES GREY and Sir JOHN JERVIS, who where just on the eve of sailing for England, when they received information of this event, proceeded immediately to the relief of the Island; blockaded up the French ships, and landed troops. On the evening of the 14th, as a body of the French passed the river Salle, Sir CHARLES GREY ordered Colonel DUNDAS to attack them, who routed them and took their camp, with one piece of artillery.

Sir CHARLES GREY, with the forces under his command, had gained possession of all the heights round Point a Petre; had erected batteries so as to command the town, which was to be attacked on the 30th of June, should the French not choose to surrender. The British force both by land and sea, is double the strength of the French; and there seems no doubt, but that their army and navy will become our prisoners of war.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

TO BE REAR ADMIRALS.

CAPTAINS.

James Pigot—R. Mann,
Hon. W. Waldegrave,—W. Parker,
T. Mackenzie,—C. H. Calmady,
T. Pringle,—Hon. W. C Finch,
J. Bourmaster—Sir R. Curtis,
H. Harvey, S. Graves, John Harvey.

MAJOR GENERAL of MARINES.

Rear Admiral Gardner.

COLONELS.

Lord H. Seymour,—Capt. W. Younge, Capt. James Gambier,

A Promotion of *Lieutenants* of the Navy, to the rank of *Masters and Commanders*, is announced at the Admiralty. It is to include the First, Second, and Third Lieutenants of the Queen Charlotte, two Lieutenants of every other Flag Ship, and the First Lieutenant of every Ship of the Line in the late Engagement.

CAPTAIN HENRY HARVEY.

This gallant Officer Died at Portsmouth, on the 9th of August, of the wounds he received in the Action under Lord Howe.

In the early part of the action he was *wounded in the hand*, which he did not so much as dress, but tying his hankerchief round the wounded part, gave his directions: soon after a gun being dismounted near him, a heavy *splinter* of the carriage struck him on the *back*, which threw him, and rolled him a considerable way on the ship's side: he rose with great pain, but still continued his station with unabated spirit and resolution, when towards the close of the engagement, *his right arm was carried off* by a twenty-four pounder. He was then taken to the cock pit, and an amputation took place, with every favourite circumstance.

When he arrived in port after the action, the contusion which he received on the back, and which he scarcely minded in the heat of the action, grew bad; in short, it brought on a fever, and a mortification in the kidnies, of which he died.

His Majesty did him the honor to reward his gallant services on Saturday last, with the rank of Rear Admiral; but his brother, Captain John Harvey (who fought in the same action, and twice came to his succour in the day of battle), on bringing him the glad tidings, found him delirious—on the next morning he expired!

The remains of Captain Harvey were this day carried in military procession, attended by that distinguished pride of the English Navy, Earl Howe, Sir Alexander Hood, Admirals Gardner, and Sir Peter Parker, with all the Captains of the Channel Fleet, among whom that amiable officer, Lord Hugh Seymour is to be named. After attending the body to the gates of Portsmouth, with every honorably solemnity, it was put into a hearse to be conveyed to Sandwich.

Captain Hutt will be buried at Gosport to-morrow, with the like solemnities: and, it is added, these honours are at the particular instance of Earl Howe, in regard to the public and private worth of the officers in question.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20.

The Chancellor reported to the House the answer of Lord Howe to the vote of thanks, of which the following is a copy.

"My Lord,

"Acknowledging my obligations, in respect of the very flattering terms in which your Lordship has been pleased to make known to me the highly-esteemed honour, conferred on me by the unanimous resolution of thanks of the House of Lords, signified in your letter of the 14th instant, I am to intreat that you will have the further goodness to assure their Lordships of the deep impression I shall ever retain of their condescending notice.

"The merit I would assume on this occasion consists in my good fortune; inasmuch as I held the chief command, when so many resolute, principal, and subordinate officers, as well as brave men serving under their orders, were emploved at that time in the fleet; and I must add, that if there is cause for triumph in the late defeat of the enemy at sea, it is truly the triumph of the British Sailors; whose animated and persevering courage, I believe, has in no instance ever been exceeded. I shall therefore have a great encrease of happiness in obeying the commands of the House of Lords, by communicating to those several descriptions of persons, the sense their Lordships have deigned to express of their good conduct.

"I have the honor to remain, with the greatest respect,

MY LORD,

"Your Lordship's obedient Servant,

"HOWE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR

You will oblige a body of much injured men, by inserting the following apposite case, taken from the Times of the 9th of August last,

ONE of BELY'S CREDITORS.

LINCOLN'S-IN HALL, AUGUST 6.

ANDERSON *against* THOMAS MALBRY.

His Lordship to day, made a decree in this cause of the greatest importance to the commercial world. The plaintiff is the assigne of Brough, Maltby, and Son: he filed the bill against the defendant, to set aside, and declare void, the payment of different sums, amounting to 9000l. alledged to have been paid to him without consideration:—These are the circumstances of the case: Brough, Maltby, George, and the defendant, Thomas Maltby, were in *partnership* under the name of Brough, Maltby, and Sons. The Defendant, as he admitted by his answer, became desirous of withdrawing himself from the firm, suspecting that it might soon be in an insolvent state, by reason of some bad, and many precarious debts. For this purpose, without any deed of dissolution, or other formal ceremony, he agreed with his partners to withdraw his share of the capital from the partnership stock; and they paid him in 1788, the sum of 8,800l. as part of the balance due to him, and admitted, by their agreement, that he was entitled to an additional sum, which they promised to pay. In May, 1788, a short time after this transaction, the new firm stoped payment; and the present defendant claims under the commission, a rateable proportion of his debts, as acknowledged in the above-mentioned agreement.

Lord *Loughborough* held, that all the money paid to him from 1784 to 1788 was without any consideration except a colourable one. His suspicion of the insolvency of the firm amounted very near to a certainty; and upon what principle of justice could he retire with the whole of his capital, in these circumstances?—It appeared, that after payment of debts, he could not have taken any effective profitable balance: but *the property of a partner in the common stock must always be subject to the payment of debts*; therefore, whether there was a balance due to him or not, what he had taken was subject to the *creditors* of the firm. He was certainly a creditor of the new firm, for his share in the old stock; but that was a share of loss, not of profit. His Lordship then declared, that the payment of the money to the defendant was *fraudulent* and *void*; and ordered, that the Master should take an account of the different sums, and make the necessary enquiries, to give effect to the claims of the creditors, and to those of the defendant himself, if it should appear that an effective balance had been due to him at the dissolution of the partnership.

Captain SELBY, who commanded the *Scorpion Cruizer*, which was captured last year on her Passage from Madras with Dispatches, is arrived in London.

"Accounts were received on the 9th August at Lloyd's, of the capture of 13 valuable outward bound ships in the Channel, by which the underwriters, on a very moderate calculation, will lose 100,000l.

The following regulations have been adopted at Paris by the Municipality, with regard to the poor:—Every pauper disabled from working, receives daily 50 sous if single, 25 sous if married, 5 sous a day for every child under twelve years of age.

That the French have a squadron of frigates off the coasts of Holland and Flanders, appears from the following relation of Captain Thorsen, &c.

Captain Thorsen, of the Emanuel, arrived at Yarmouth, from Norway; who reports, that on the 26th of July, at half past four A. M. on the west part of the Well Bank, about 30 leagues N. E. of Cromer, (in Norfolk,) he saw six French Frigates and two Brigs, pink sterns; by one of the latter he was boarded, and detained half an hour: the frigates had from 20 to 30 guns—the Brigs 20 each.

The French have also 16 large privateers in Dunkirk road, ready for sea.

Doctor Willis, Bishop of Cork, is translated to the Bishoprick of Cloyne in Ireland, in place of Doctor Woodward, Deceased.

The Right Honorable General Cunningham, is appointed Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in Ireland.

ARRIVALS.

March 5th Ship, Two Brothers, Kipling, Calcutta, 7th Ship Charlotte, Purvis, Ditto, Ship Gunerperaud Dobinson, Surat, 9th Brig Sally, Savage, Chittagong, 10th Ship Success, Smith, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

March 3d Ship Cronberg, Portbury, Southwd. 5th Sloop Rattle Snake, Ilge, Vizagpatnam, 6th Ship Arethusa, Swain America, Ship Nuestra Signora, Manutero Lisbon.

BIOGRAPHIC SKETCH.

ROBERSPIERRE.

WE have to hope that the following outlines of the life, and political career, of ROBERSPIERRE, *as detailed in a late English Print, will, notwithstanding so much has been already said of this enterprising Villain, prove acceptable to our* READERS.

Who is this man, conducted by circumstances as extraordinary as his rise was astonishing, nearly to the sovereignty of France, through obstacles and dangers of a revolution which has destroyed its authors and accomplices?—Nature seemed to have designed him for an obscure Attorney, and gave him that effrontery and perfidy which was to insure his success.——"All that I could wish, said he, in 1788, is to be Solicitor General in the Parliament of Paris, then would I make myself spoken of."—In that post he saw the means of satisfying that devouring thirst of reputation, of which he so often avowed the want—thence we can trace the motives which made him enter as one of the States General.—Nevertheless, he only appeared there as an *Orator Mum*, he quitted it with his talents despised, and his person soon forgot, to occupy a seat in the Criminal Tribunal, resigning his place at the former, without having exercised any of its duties, which for a time threw a shade on his *Civism*. He sided always with the Jacobin party, incessantly demanding a Republic, but not sincerely, as he did not give up hopes of Monarchy, until the affair of the 10th August cut off all resources.

It is certain he had little or no influence in the execrable event, which *Petion*, *Manuel*, and *Kersaint*, prepared for the utter extinction of Royalty, and their seizing the administration. He disappeared at that Critical period, and has been frequently reproached for his caution in avoiding dangers.—But it appears he had a great share in the massacres of the 2d of September.

In July 1792, he Published the following: "*That the forms of Monarchy and a due representation, were the only means which suited so extensive and antient an Empire as France.*"—An absurd contradiction, which shows his character;—for in September following he allowed the *Brissot* faction, to receive from the hands of *Abbe Seyer, the* decree, which constituted it into a Republic.

It was after the retreat of the combined Armies, that Roberspierre began to unviel his designs, or perhaps conceived them, and he has never lost sight of them since.

The murder of the king appeared necessary to his ambition, to which he was the principal engine, and it is certain, that judging then of the strength of his adversaries he pushed the Brissotine faction to an appeal to the people, and set on the Jacobins to worry the former; profiting with ability of faults or circumstances, following the revolution in all its waywardness, and constantly seeking Partisans and supporters in the latter party.

Roberspierre, has a *gloomy* and Sallow countenance, a *feeble voice*, weakly and *short sighted*—He has no one of those Physical advantages which dazzle and mislead the multitude.—Scarce any passions, or having them, deeply hiding those that would expose his popularity in his success.—To the people he shews that character of incorruptability which has preserved his influence, in the midst of the attacks of the *Brissotines*, and the *Communes* of *Paris*. Totally occupied, in appearance with his functions of member of the Committee of Public Safety, and a Jacobin, he only shews the exterior of a plain and humble Citizen.—It is his unassuming appearance in successes, the simplicity in his dress, and retired method of living, that has so long preserved his popularity.—He is the same as in 1790, the same manners, customs; nothing appears changed in him.—Sheltered by the Mob, whose excesses he encourage speaking little, but to the purpose, enlarging on the faults of his adversaries, in the foreign and domestic troubles, he suddenly seized that Revolution which the *Brissotines* durst not finish, and who were with trembling hands erecting Scaffolds on which every victims was to be sacrificed, that stood in their read to power—Roberspierre then opposed to their wiles and secret measures, all the strength, the energy, the crimes of the Jacobins, and decided the event of the 3d of May, and 2d of June, 1793, which gave over to his power, the Convention and the City *

He early formed a connection with *Marat*, whose notorious and abandoned character had such influence on a mob, ever invited by him to destruction and murder, and declared himself the *friend*, of that dangerous, yet ignorant man, at the time the Brissotines were uniting their efforts to bring him to the Revolutionary Tribunal.

Roberspierre, persuaded him to quit his cover † and take his seat.—He prepared his triumphant return to the assembly, but he also chose the moment for *his friend's* downfall.

It is mentioned as a fact that Roberspierre himself secretly conveyed poison into Marat—In making him die in the height of his popularity, he intended to draw that popularity to himself, and direct the public opinion against a faction of which he durst not bring the Chiefs to trial.—Failing this, he made use of this same faction, which he kept enchained to provide the dagger, and thereby bring them to the scaffold and hide his own crimes.

After joining *Herbert*, in writing on *atheism*; with *Gobet*, rooting up every mark of *religion*, and crying up *Clemency* with *Camille Des Moulins*, he gets them sent to the Guillotine! meaning thereby to reserve the *right*, of being the *sole* giver of a religion to France, and to grant it peace and ease after its submission It is thus by reversing every thing at first; and giving an appearance of restoring its lost rights hereafter, that he intends to make the nation, thankfull and obedient at one and the same time.

Danton, was long an object of great uneasiness to him. He also aimed at the Sovereign power, and his titles to a Dictatorship, were a great and good character, and an approved courage.—Roberspierre shewed him the fortune which might be made in the Netherlands, hoping the alluring prospect would draw him in to criminality, and afford a ground for accusation.—He never ceased a moment from aiming at his destruction,,—with every appearance of friendship, and inviting him to a seat in the Committee of Public Safety; he from that same Committee, sent forth the orders for his Arrest, the act of accusation and the sentence of his death.

Nine days were sufficient for overthrowing this formidable opponent.

Born with ordinary abilities, without possessing those great talents, which combine, carry on, and decide revolutions, he is very inferior to exalted and dangerous posts, but his present support is founded on the terror he inspires, and the corruptions of the enemies he had to oppose.

He is vindicative to excess, and pride and vain Glory govern him. His resources are in his own mind, and *Abbe Seyer*, the most dangerous of villains directs them; gloom and fearfull, without feeling and without friends, Roberspierre sacrifices all those who have been useful to him, who begin to see unto him. Even the *Abbe Seyer*, who now is intended to be the *Patriarch* of the *new* Religion, will perish on the day when his services being no longer wanted, and he may appear dangerous.—*La Clos*, shut up with all his crimes, hopes to obtain his liberty, by revising their speeches; and *Gregoire*, serves him with indefatigable zeal---Roberspierre's vejws are directed to the supremacy, but he dare not yet reveal them Every day his terrors assume new horrors.—Absolute master of the kingdom, he is stronger than Cromwell, when he dissmissed the parliament, for his Convention arguments his powers instead of lessening then sanctioning his decree, with the approbation of the people obtained through terror. He is as yet without Guards or state ---the scarcity of provisions gives him no uneasiness, though much was expected from it---abundance, and men he sends to the armies, which adds to their strength---Want, misery, and Guilt, he keeps in the interior, to insure passive submission. Temples and Palaces are his Arsenals.---His fellow Citizens are his soldiers, but it would appear that the time approaches, when they will either be his *Subjects*, or his *Judges*.

The above remark has been fully verified, and Roberspierre, has at last fallen a victim to his own vile machinations.

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* The National Convention, and the Thuelleries, were surrounded for three days by 70,000 men through the midst of which, passed successively the Brisot and Gironde factions, sent to prison by a decree.

† In the course of four months *Marat*, hid himself thrice in one of the Vaults of the Cordeliere Church, from whence he vented his poisonous paper called "*The friend of the people.*"

ADVERTISEMENT.

FREIGHT to the NORTHWARD.

THE Ship Lucknow will Sail for Massulipatam and Ganjam, in three days, for Freight, apply to Mr. John Sharp, or Mr. George Craig.

10th March, 1795.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction,
By ROBERT HENDERSON,
ON THE ESPLANADE,
THIS AFTERNOON,
(Wednesday the 11th March),
Between the hours of four and six,
NINETY-SEVEN SHINBINS, AND NINETY-SEVEN JOISTS.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES,
Appointed by Government, to take charge of the affairs of
MAJOR GEORGE HART,

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY R. HENDERSON,
At the Garden House,
On Choultry Plain,
LATELY POSSESSEDBY
Major George Hart,
Tomorrow Thursday, the 12th of March,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

A LARGE assortment of Household Furniture—Plate—Glass—and China-ware—Books, &c. The Furniture Consist of
Black and Teak wood Cotts, with bedding Complete,
Black and Teak wood Tables and Chairs,
Shade Stands,
Large Rattan and China Matts,
Elegant Pier Glasses, in Gold Burnished Frames,
Commodes,
Pembrooke Dressing Tables,
China Chairs and Couches,
An elegant Collection of Prints,
Hanging and Wall Lamps,
Plated and brass mounted Table Shades,
An elegant Table Lustre with four Lights,
And six Pedestal Shades to match,
Elegant Table Shades with Glass Stands,
Large Teak-wood Presses,
A large and General assortment of Plates,
Knife Cases with Knives, Forks, and Spoons,
A general assortment of Glass and China Ware,
A handsome Chariot and Harness,
And three Grey Horses to match,
A neat Bandy, and Plated Harness,
Four Milch Cows, and some Goats.
CATALOGUES to be had on application to Mr. R. Henderson.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY ROBERT HENDERSON,
AT HIS ROOMS,
NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,
On Monday next, the 16th instant,
AT 12 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

A CHARIOT and a pair of black [illegible] Harness, also a Phaeton and pair of gr[illegible] Mares with Harness. The Chariot is light and good, and has had a complete set of new Wheels within these two months; the Phaeton and Harness are very handsome, and Mares remarkably beautiful and fast trotters.

Late the property of
DAVID HALLIBURTON, Esq.

The same day will be sold,
A capital Bandy Horse, and Harness complete.
ALSO,
Nine dozen of Men's Silk Hose and one dozen of Lady's, and a few pair of Lady's Shoes.

By Order of the Attornies of THOMAS LEWIN, Esq.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY ROBERT HENDERSON,
AT HIS HOUSE,
NEAR THE WALLAJAW GATE,
On Monday the 23d March,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

THE Household Furniture, Plate and Books, belonging to
THOMAS LEWIN, Esq.
Returned to Europe.

And the same day will be sold, (if not previously disposed off by private sale), at 12 o'clock, that commodious House and Garden on Choultry Plain, known by the name of Mr. Brodie's Garden. After which will be sold, that extensive Garden and House at the Luz, formerly known by the name of Drake's Garden. The House has lately undergone a thorough repair, and the Garden has lately received many improvements. A more particular description will be given in the next paper, and the premises may be viewed on application to Robert Henderson, where the Title Deeds are lodged.

Conditions of the sale: Ten per cent. to be immediately paid down, and the remainder of the Purchase money in ten days after the sale; in default thereof, the House and Garden will be re sold, and any loss on a re-sale must be made good by the first purchaser.

The conveyance to be paid by the Purchaser.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY ROBERT HENDERSON,
At His Rooms,
NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,
On Friday the 20th March,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
The Household Furniture,
CONSISTING OF

COTTS, Couches, Chairs, Bureaus and Book-cases, Office Desks, Plate and China-ware, and other articles of Furniture.

ALSO,
A valuable and choice collection
OF
BOOKS,
Belonging to the Estate of the late
HUGH BOYD, Esq.

To be sold by Public Auction.
BY MESSRS. SHARP AND HEEFKE,
ON Monday next the 16th Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
The Undermentioned Articles,
Of Silver Plates,
Belonging to a Family returned to Europe.

AN Epergne with two Setts of Glasses,
One large Silver Oval Dish,
Two Casses complete, containing 24 Silver Handled Knives and Forks, 24 Table Spoons, 2 Marrow Spoons.
One Case containing, 18 Desert Knives and Forks, 12 Spoons,
24 Silver four Pronged Forks,
4 Small Tureens, Covers, and Ladle,
2 Large and two small Silver Waiter,
1 Cheese Toaster, an Argle,
1 Rusk Stand, and Sallad Fork,
1 Bread Basket,
2 Rummers and a Wine Funnel,
An Egg Frame and Glasses,
8 Wine Lables, 6 Silver mounted Corks,
2 Screwers, a Toasting Fork,
1 Plated Tea Urn,
1 Ditto, Coffee ditto,
1 Large Silver Mugg,
2 Punch Ladles, and Cheese Knife.
Eight Wine Lables,
Two Screwers,
Six Silver mounted Corks,
One Toasting Fork,

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY MESSRS. SHARP and HEEFKE,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
ON Monday the 23d of March,
AT [illegible] O'CLOCK,
A REMARKABLE
STRONG HORSE,
Fit to carry any weight,
HE IS PERFECTLY GENTLE,
A FINE FIG[illegible],
Walks uncommonly well,
And Canters Lightly.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY MESSRS. SHARP AND HEEFKE.
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On Thursday next, the 19th of March,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
THE FOLLOWING SILVER PLATES;
THE PROPERTY OF
A GENTLEMAN,
Returning to England
VIZ.

EIGHTEEN Table Spoons—Twelve desert Spoons—Ten Tea ditto—One Milk ditto—One Marrow ditto—Two Gravy ditto—Four Salt Cellars and Spoons—Two Salvers—One Tea Pot and Stand—Two Muffiners—One Table Ring—Two plated Bottle Stands—One Silver Punch Strainer, and one Cruit Stand.

ALSO
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Consisting of
Black and Teak wood Chairs—Couches—A black wood Cloth Press—A large set of China-ware and Glass ware.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,
By BROWN and ASHTON.

ONE plated Epergne,
One pair of plated Hot-water Plates,
Some prints in gold burnished Frames,
New fashioned White Silk Stockings,
Ribbed Cotton Stockings,
Two Gold Watches,
Very fine Hyson Tea, in small boxes, at 3 Pagodas per box,
Stationary very cheap,
Smyth's violet Hair Powder,
Gentlemen's best black Beaver Hats.
And a variety of other Articles.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY J. D. MATTHEWS, NEXT DOOR TO THE COURT HOUSE, FORT St. GEORGE.

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. RECEIVED, AND STRICTLY ATTENDED TO BY MR. MATTHEWS;

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MESSRS. BROWN AND ASHTON, FORT ST. GEORGE, AND AT THE ORIENTAL STAR OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1795.

EMBASSY, FROM AMERICA TO FRANCE.

Letter from the American Ambassador to the Convention.

CITIZEN PRESIDENT,

"Arrived within these few days with the commission of the President of the united States of America, to represent those States as Minister Plenipotentiary to the French Republic, and acquainted with the proper Department, as well as the forms established by Law, to acknowledge my character; I have thought it my duty to proclaim my Mission immediately to the Representatives of the nation; to them it belongs to appoint the day, and to prescribe the mode in which I must be received as the Representative of their Ally, and their Sister Republic, they will also do me the favor to signify the Department to which I am to present myself; in order to be received under the title that I bear; I communicate this with so much the more pleasure, as it gives me an opportunity not only of testifying to the Representatives of the Free Citizens of France, my personal respect for the cause of Liberty, but to assure them at the same time, in the most positive manner, of the deep Interest which the Government and the people of America take in the liberty, the success, and the prosperity of the French Requblic."

(Signed) MONRO.

Although by the first Article of the third Section of the Decree of the Revolutionary Government, the Committee of Public Welfare was immediately charged with the Diplomatick functions, and to treat directly upon every thing which depends upon these operations: *Eschasseriaux* in the name of that Committee moved, "that the envoy from the United States, should present his Powers to the Convention assembled, that the President should express to him the sentiments of *all* the French, that the sincerity of the pact between the two nations should be Sealed by the fraternal embrace, and that the President should send a minute of the Sitting, to the President of the United States." As for the rest, the reception of the Envoy should be accompanied with no ceremony.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, the 30th Aug.

The day before yester[illegible] (the 28th August), the Count de Cl[illegible]ayt assumed at *Fouron-le-Comte*, the Chief Command of the Imperial army: yesterday General Beaulieu was declared in orders, Quarter Master General of [illegible], in the [illegible] of the Prince de Waldec[illegible] is going to resume his functions at the Council of War at Vienna. The Prince de Cobourg has ann[o]unced his departure from the army, which is to take place to-morrow, directly for Vienna, and has taken his leave in a very aff[e]ctionate and pathetic address to the army, of which the following is the translatio[n]:

"His Majesty having been pleased to acquiesce in my humble request, to be relieved from the Command of the Grand Army, in consideration of the decline of my health and strength, and having at the same time con[fided] the command upon His Excellency the [illegible] of Artillery, Count de Clairfayt, in announ[cing] this change to the army, I embrace the [occasi]on to testify to it, as well as to the Gen[eral]s and Officers, my affliction on account of the separation, my high esteem for such brave troops, and my sensibility of their good will, attachment, and personal friendship. The remembrance of these will ever be dear to me: my wishes for the success and glory of their arms will accompany them always; and if at this moment, I am no longer their guide and their Commander, I shall never cease to admire their merit, to rejoice in their glorious achievements, and to pride myself in their friendship. I am persuaded that they will consider this declaration, as the sincere effusion of a heart, abounding with attachment and esteem for them."

(Signed) COBOURG.

A report has gained much confidence on the Continent, that the populace of Constantinople surrounded the Seraglio, and demanded a *war* with the *Russians*, in *defence* of POLAND: that the Grand Seigneur being obliged to comply with their demand, all the troops had been sent for out of Asia, and measures taken for the immediate commencement of hostilities.

The public prints mention a revolution having taken place at Geneva.

The celebrated Neckar, and several other Aristocrats, were confined, and some of them had been beheaded.

HOLLAND.

Extract, dated Flushing, 30th July.

"Our situation here becomes every hour more perilous. We are removing our heavy guns; for should the French cross the water, we are incapable of defence; and from the preparations, which with our glasses, we are enabled to discover, are forming on the Island of Cadsand, we are much afraid that this event will take place but too soon.

There were two regiments on this Island before mentioned, when the French attacked it: the greatest part of these escaped, but it was with the loss of their arms and stores.

There are upwards of *one hundred British transports*, besides a number of other vessels lying here: should they fall into the hands of our enemies the loss would be irreparable, as, when added to the numerous craft that were left at Antwerp, they will furnish the French with the means of passing over any body of troops, which they may chuse to send, to complete their too successfully commenced campaign against the defenceless, because their safety must depend on the due guarding of their various maritime inlets, a protection which can only be afforded by ships of war, and which the *Dutch*, from the general prevalence of *French principles*, I am convinced will not fit out. As a proof of the latter assertion, there are now lying at Helvoet, in addition to a number of unrigged *ships of war*, at least *thirty gun-boats*, which, if despatched instantly, might prove our salvation, but which remain in a state of as total inactivity as if the Allies were revelling in the plunder of Paris.

With respect to the various craft which I have mentioned, as having been abandoned at Antwerp, the circumstances are not a little curious. They desired the Austrians to destroy them, since it was apparent that they could not bring them off. The Austrian Chiefs revolted at the idea of being *dictated* to by *Dutchmen*; and while the contest was proceeding with all the eagerness generally attendant to such disputes, the *French* came and *captured the whole.*"

General Dumas, who commands the [F]rench army of the Alps, and General Dumorbion, who commands their army of Italy, are said to have received, by an order of the Committee of Public Safety, dated [illegible] 400,000 livres, to be expended as [secr]et serv[ic]e money, to gain partizans in [P]edmonte and Genoa.

The Russian Ambassador, at Constantinople, has made certain requisitions to the Porte, with which the latter has positively refused to comply. A war therefore is expected to be the consequence of this refusal.

Extract of a Letter, dated Gramont, July 4th, 94.

"We have received information that the Commanding Officer at Antwerp, according to the *usage* we have for some time experienced from the *Austrians*, has refused to admit our *sick* or stores into the Town, though we are now marching there for its protection. The Duke of York, however, has written to the Prince of Cobourg, demanding an explanation of the motives for such an insult.

All our immense magazines at Conde are now to be left to the enemy, owing to the impracticability of carrying them off, which may be solely attributed to *crooked Austrian policy*. They forced us to send them thither, in the hopes that they should afterwards appropriate them to their *own use*, but now both Conde and Valenciennes have fallen, every kind of communication between them and Germany is entirely cut of.

The Earl of Moira's army is at Alost; but the two armies, it is believed, will not form a junction, unless in case of absolute necessity, as many *young Officers* in his army have *high brevet rank* on the Continent of Europe, which would occasion great *jealousy* and *animosity* were the armies to do duty together.

Letters from Philadelphia, dated June 28, were received at London by the Pigou, Captain Loxley, which mention, that many British ships cleared out for various ports, were prevented from sailing by the French cruisers and privateers, which swarmed on the American Coast.

SPAIN.

Extract of a Letter, dated the 16th of August.

"Accounts were received in London, on the 10th of August last, of a very disagreeable nature from Madrid, by the Coruna Mail. The spirit of Jacobinism has made such progress in that *Priest-ridden* country, that most alarming symptoms of insurrection have manifested themselves in the capital; and what is more serious, the *Swiss Guards* have explicitly declared, that they are *Republicans* in principle, and will not fight against the people in their efforts to shake off the intolerable yoke under which they groan. This alarming intelligence was very generally reported, and seemed to gain credit from the respectable names to which it was assigned. If we may be allowed to draw conclusions, an open and general insurrection is most likely to happen. All the vigilance, and the menaces of Government, are insufficient to stifle the murmurs of the people; and among the *very first ranks* are to be found open and avowed advocates for *liberty*. You will think it strange, but I assure you it is true, that the measures which your ministers have, with so much ease, and such perfect success, carried into execution to stop the progress of Jacobincial doctrines, the Spanish Court dare not even intimate: they dare not arrest the men whom they know to be busy in proselytizing the multitude; for in case of a shock, *they have no dependance on any part of the military force.*"

A letter from Cadiz, received by a Merchant's house, speaks however a different language; and we present an extract from this letter, that our Readers may see all that is said on both sides of the question.

"This wise and good Government having prohibited the use of *round hats*, *guillotine waistcoats*, *long breeches*, *surtouts*, *shoe-strings*, *neck-handkerchiefs*, and a long train of other articles of wearing apparel, which our gay young men used to wear in *imitation* of the *English*, fearing their very form introduced Jacobinical ideas into the public mind, I must request you not to send me any more of the the modern cut: every thing must be according to the old fashions; for we are so fearful of invocations, that we will not suffer even the cut of the coat to be changed. This order is most rigorously enforced, under pain of imprisonment, particularly since our defeat in Rousillon, which has spread terror and dismay throughout all Spain."

The average price of Sugar computed from the returns made in the week, ending the 25th July, is 40s. 3¼d. per hundred weight, exclusive of the duty and customs paid or payable thereon, on importation thereof into Great Britain.

LIST,

Of the French Squardon, Cruising in the North Seas and which have made many valuable captures.

Le Taste,	44	*A Rear Admiral on board.*
La Pellone,	44	
Le Brutus,	50	*Formerly a line of battle ship, but now cut down.*
La Republicaine,	36	
La Vengeance,	24	
La Montegue,	24	
La Nereide,	16	*Brig.*

They left Brest on the 7th of June, and came round Ireland.—Captured the *Raith* and *Dundee*, off Duncansby-head, on the 21st.

The French have also 16 large privateers in Dunkirk road, ready for sea.

Extract, Hague, 20th Aug.

"The Austrian Netherlands are abandoned to the French. The Prince of Cobourg is at Waterloo; the Prince of Orange at Dambecke, and General Beaulieu at Gembloux.

"The battle which began on the 7th of July, with a most violent cannonade, that continued the whole day, is probably the last we shall fight this campaign in the same quarter: at the time of my departure, we knew only that Saxe Cobourg had been attacked in his position before the forest of Saignies, where the Combined army was entrenched, defended by formidable batteries, redoubts and broad ditches."

When Admiral *Pasley*, whose leg was taken off by a shot in the late action, was carrying down to the cock-pit, one of the tars met him, and said, he hoped he had not lost his foot, he said, "*I have Jack, but take care, don't you lose my flag, before I come up again.*"

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

From the Representative of the People in the Maritime Departments of the Republic, to his Colleague Prieur, at Brest.

BRESN, 14, *Prairial, June 2.*

The most terrible and bloody engagement, ever recorded in history took place yesterday betwixt the two fleets: our dispositions were well taken, every thing presaged the most glorious success: the Captain of the Jacobin disconcerted all. We fought with all the courage of Republicanism: we made dreadful havock amongst the English. At least eight ships was dismasted in each of the two fleets, but being to the leeward, we had the misfortune not to be able to rally all ours. We brought off five; the others fell into the hands of the enemy, not from any deficiency of courage, but from an inevitable fatality,

We have gained our object, Citizen Colleagues: the result of the action has been the safety of our Convoy; and by drawing off the fleet of the enemy, towards the west, we secured to them a clear passage. The letter which I have just received from the Commander in Chief of the naval force, will inform you, that Vanstable and his Convoy are moored under St. Mathieu. To-day they in all probability will enter the road; at any rate they are now secure, and the hopes entertained by Pitt of starving the French people are again frustrated.

LORD HOWE

Lord Howe, when he ordered the helm of the Queen Charlotte to be put up, in order to get near the enemy, on the 1st of June, told Mr. Bowen, the master, that he must carry him within half the ship's length of the French Admiral's ship the Montagne, of 130 guns; but if any of the Queen Charlotte's masts should unfortunately be carried away in going down, he must in that case lay him close along-side the French Admiral.

It was particularly requested by Lord Howe, previous to his late glorious action with the French, that the sailors belonging to the different ships should be very sparing in drinking spirituous liquors, and that they should patiently wait until after the engagement, when all those who escaped the perils of the fight should be rewarded in that or any other way, they might think proper to mention. The Noble Admiral declared himself in his own ship —"*Wait my lads, until the glorious business is finished, and then we may all get drunk together.*

Extract of a letter from a Lieutenant in Lord Howe's Fleet.

"The Mutius Scævola was one of the best-fought ships belonging to the French in the late action. She was engaged with the Orion for five hours, during one of which the men could be picked off the guns with pistols.

"The Captain of the Mutius Scævola was a man of most undaunted courage. During the action, he ran twenty of his men through their bodies for attempting to desert their quarters. He was easily distinguished by a large bonnet rouge, ornamented round the bottom with gold fringe. He had only one arm; but whether the other was shot off during the action, I have not been able to ascertain.

"After the engagement was over, I went on board the French ship La Juste; the officers of which told me, that she had not suffered so much as the other ships, having only lost 300 men.

"The sinking of the Vengeur was one of the most aweful sights I ever beheld. She went down within a quarter of a mile of our ship. We had not a tackle to hook to a boat, and our main yard was gone.

The Rattler Cutter went with about six boats to save the crew of the Vengeur, but when her main deck guns came on a level with the water, the boats rowed back, the suction being so great as to render it impossible for them to proceed nearer the ship. Her upper works remained upon the surface of the water to our astonishment, for the space of twenty minutes; at the expiration of that time she sunk, the crew universally crying out, "*Vive la Republique! Viva la Liberte!*"

"The red hot shot fired by the French, did considerable damage. The Brutus, a large frigate cut down from a line of battle ship, was employed in heating shot. She passed within gun shot of us, and killed eight men on board the Queen."

[*Madras Gazette.*

MR. WYNDHAM.

The following manly and spirited Address was made by Mr. Wyndham to the Electors of Norwich, upon vacating is Seat by his appointment to the Secretary ship of War. It forcibly speaks the honorable feelings of a man who knows he is acting right, and it breaths that noble spirit of independence which conscious rectitude inspires.

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, FREEMEN, AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH.

GENTLEMEN,

My Seat in Parliament having been vacated, in consequence of some new Arrangements among his Majesty's Confidential Servants, I have to solicit the favor of that support which I have so often experienced, to restore me to a situation which I can never quit without impressions of the deepest concern. It is not necessary for me, I am persauded, to enter into a justification of my conduct, to do away that distrust which the constitution wisely attaches, to the acceptance of Office on the part of those who are invested with Parliament trust. If the circumstances, of the times did not sufficiently explain my motives, they would find a voucher in the concurrence of those with whom it has been my boast to act every stage of my political life. I join those with whom I have differed formerly, but with whom I have now for some time had the happiness to agree: and I am in company with those from whom I have never differed. My hope is to serve with greater effect what appears to me not only the Cause of this Country, but of all the Civilized World: nor can I persuade myself that my conduct will be condemned, but either by those whose principles will not suffer me to expect or look for their approbation, or by those who, with perfectly good intentions, have formed a view of the Public interest which I cannot but think altogether erroneous.

Being perfectly satisfied that in no instance whatever deviated from those principles which first recommended me to your favour, nor discharged the trust reposed in me but with the truest attention to the real and permanent interest of this City, I rely with full assurance on the continuance of that partiality with which you have hitherto honoured me, and which it will ever be my highest ambition to merit and preserve.

I have the honour to be, GENTLEMEN,
With the greatest respect,
Your most obedient
And most faithful humble Servant,
W. WYNDHAM,

Norwich, July 9, 1794.

Mr. WYNDHAM was re-elected a Member for Norwich, on the 15th of July, by a Majority of 466 Votes: the numbers being, for.

Mr. Wyndham, 1236—Councellor Mingay, 770.

EARL MOIRA.

The following Address was made by His Lordship to the Army, at Antwerp, prior to his resignation, and return to England.

" Particular circumstances calling Lord Moira immediately to England, he is to be relieved at this post by Lieut. General Abercrombie. Lord Moira cannot surrender his command without entreating the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and men of the Corps which accompanied him from Ostend, to accept his warmest and most greateful thanks for the kind and cheerful acquiescence he has experienced from them, in the severe fatigues to which he was obliged to subject them. He has the assurance, that he is still to have their support in the service to which they were originally destined. And that hope lessens his reluctance at ceasing, for the present, to share the honorable dangers of service. He trusts they will believe, that no light consideration would have obliged him to quit them; as he persuades himself they are sensible of his having endeavoured to repay the generous attachment they have shewn to him, by the most lively interest for their welfare. For the present, he bids them farewel, with the most fervent prayers for their honor and prosperity."

PLYMOUTH, JULY 13.

The Sans Pareil, of 80 guns, lately taken by Earl Howe's fleet, is ordered immediately into dock, to be inspected, and is to be commissioned by Lord H. S. Conway. La Juste, of 80 guns, and L'Impetueux, of 74 guns, taken at the same time, are also ordered for commission.

La Pompee, of 74 guns, taken by Lord Hood's fleet, in the Mediterranean; and Le Pomone. a 44 gun French Frigate, taken by Sir Edward Pellew, in the Arethusa, now in dock repairing, are to be commissioned immediately.

There are now in this harbour, taken from the French, this war, eight sail of the line, four frigates, and two sloops of war.

A carriage, under the escort of twenty-four soldiers set out in the evening of the 28th of May, from Rome, for the fortress of St. Leon, and it is said to contain a number of state prisoners. It is rumoured, that some of the ring-leaders in the late conspiracy have been privately beheaded in the castle of St. Angelo.

LONDON,—July 14.

Friday night Mr. Mason, the King's messenger, arrived in town; he had been sent with dispatches to the Commandant of Nieuport; but from the French having erected batteries on both sides of the arm of the sea, which runs up to the town, he could not reach it. Three transports, with part of the garrison on board, had made their escape; the remainder of the brave troops were making a very vigorous and spirited defence.

The Marquis Cornwallis, the Marquis of Hertford, and the Honourable Mr. Bruce, are all arrived in England. The object of their mission being at an end by the disjunction of our Allies, they have returned. It is no longer a secret that the Emperor has given up the object of the war. These Noble Commissioners did every thing in their power to detain him; but in vain. *He declared the object to be unattainable by all the force of Europe*; and said, that while he was pursuing this crusade, the dearest objects of his own true policy were going to wreck; his rivals were aggrandizing themselves; he was exhausting his treasures, and wasting his people in vain; and his armies by the very contest were catching the flame of that liberty, which it was their object to stifle. His farewell address to his own subjects in Brabant was short, but expressive: *Vous voulez les Francois, et vous les aurez*— "You desire to have the French, and you shall have them."

The number of the French in Flanders, is computed at 240,000 men: the United Armies of the Allies, from the Moselle to the Sea, do not amount to 100,000 men.

The following is a List of the Danish Ships arrived at Copenhagen, from India, up to the 31st of August last:—

The Johanna Maria, Captain Bolle, June 4th.

Kron Princesse,	*Christmas,*	*ditto 8th.*
Norway,	*Krag,*	*ditto 16th.*
Elizabeth,	*Kent,*	*ditto 26th.*
Augustinborg,	*Selling,*	*July 26th.*
Ditto,	*Winter,*	*ditto.*
Minerva,	*Coulthard,*	*ditto.*
Bergen,	*Wessel,*	*August 10th.*
Juliana.		*ditto 31st.*

The DART Packet carries dispatches for St. HELENA, which may protract her arrival for some time.

John Campbell, Esq. Counsellor at Law, is elected Member of Parliament for the Burghs of Ayr, Irvine, Rothsay, Inverary, and Cambleton, in Scotland, in the room of the Hon. Charles Stewart, who had resigned.

William Dundas, Esq. Counsellor at Law, nephew of Mr. Secretary Dundas, and brother to the Lord Advocate of Scotland, is to be chosen Member of Parliament for the Burghs of Anstruther East, &c. in the room of Robert Anstruther, Esq. who lately vacated his seat by accepting the Office of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Lord Robert Spencer is elected Member of Parliament for the Borough of Oxford, in the room of the Earl of Yarmouth, now Marquis of Hertford.

The insurrection in Sardinia is of a more serious nature than was at first imagined. One hundred and seventy of the principal inhabitants have been sent from the Island by the insurgents; among these are the Governor of Sussari and the principal officers of that town. It is also said in letters from Turin, that the Sardinians have declared themselves independent of the power of his Sardinian Majesty, and have established a Republican form of Government.

HONORARY.

To be MARQUIS—Earl Howe.

To be IRISH BARONS—Admirals Graves, and A. Hood.

To be BARONETS—Rear Admirals Bowyer, Caldwell, Pasley, Sir Roger Curtis, Sir Andrew Douglas, and Commissioner Saxton.

Rear Admiral Alan Gardner, was at the same time created a BARONET on the English Establishment.

The Right Hon. John, *Earl of Upper Ossory*, of Ireland, and Representative in Parliament for Bedfordshire, to be *Baron Upper Ossory*, in Great Britain.

Sir James Peachey, of Armand, Sussex, Bart. to be *Baron Silsea.*

Sir Henry Bridgeman, of Weston, Salop, M. P. for Wenlock, to be *Lord Bradford.*

Penn Ashton Curzon, Esq. M. P. for Leicestershire, to be *Lord Curzon.*

Right Hon. Welbore Ellis, Esq. M. P. for Petersfield, to be *Lord Mendess.*

Charles A. Pelham, Esq. M. P. for Lincolnshire, to be *Lord Yarborough.*

Lord Mulgrave, of Ireland, M. P. for Scarborough, to be *Baron Mulgrave of Great Britain.*

Sir Thomas Dundas, Bart. M. P. for Stirlingshire to be *Lord Dundas.*

Admiral Sir Alexander Hood, K. B. to be an Irish Peer, by the title of *Lord Bridport.*

EAST INDIAMEN.

JULY 25.

It is with pleasure we announce to the public, that yesterday the Pursers of the Barwell and the London, from Bombay; the Bombay Castle, the Minerva, the Brunswick, and the Earl of Chesterfield, from China; brought the agreeable intelligence to the East India House, of the safe arrival of the above ships in Galway Bay, Ireland; in company with the Bellona, from China; the Prince William Henry, the Rodney, the Woodcote, the Hillsborough, the Debtford, the Earl Cornwallis, the Warren Hastings, the Northumberland, and Kent, all from Bengal; whose Pursers are hourly expected at the India House.

They sailed from St. Helena the 20th of May.

DREADFUL FIRE AT RATCLIFFE,

LONDON, JULY 27th.

The following is a very particular and accurate relation of the dreadful fire at Ratcliffe, which has consumed more houses than any one conflagration has done, since the memorable *Fire of London.* This account is taken from a survey made on the spot.

It began at Mr. Clove's, Barge builder, at Cock-hill, near Ratcliffe; and was occasioned by the boiling over of a pitch kettle that stood under his warehouse, which was consumed in a very short time. It then communicated to a barge, it being low water lying adjoining the premises, laden with salt-petre and other stores. This occasioned the conflagration to spread widely in a short time. Several other vessels and small crafts, lying near to the barge, soon after took fire without any possibility of getting them off. The blowing up of the salt petre from of the barge, occasioned large flakes of fire to fall on the warehouses belonging to the East India Company, from whence the salt-petre was removing to the Tower, (twenty tons of which had been fortunately taken the preceding day.)

The flames soon caught the warehouses, and here the scene became dreadful; the whole of these buildings were consumed, with the whole of their contents, to a great amount. The wind blowing strong from the south, and the High Street at Ratcliffe being narrow, both sides caught fire, which prevented the engines from being of any essential service; and in the course of the evening, it extended itself to the premises of Mr. Joseph Hanks, timber-merchant, in London-Street, where it again raged most furiously and communicated to Butcher-row; the whole of the west, and part of the east side of which was consumed.

The fire then took its course up Brook-street, Stepney Causeway, caught the premises of Mr. Shakespeare, rope-maker, and burnt through to the fields on the one [illegible] and the whole of the dwellings on the o[illegible] forming altogether a square of great extent. What is very remarkable, the dwelling house of Mr. Bear, an extensive building, although surrounded by the flames, was fortunately preserved, without the least injury.

A survey was yesterday afternoon taken by the Warden and other Officers of the Hamlet, whose report was, that out of 1200 houses, of which the Hamlet consisted, not more than five hundred and seventy were preserved from the general conflagration; and what is more to be regretted, the greater number were the principal contributors towards the support of the poor.

It having been reported, that the fire was maliciously occasioned, upon the most minute enquiry it is clearly ascertained, it was entirely accidental, from the cause above-mentioned. It raged with so much violence, that it was with the greatest difficulty Mr. Cloves and his servants escaped, one of whom was terribly burnt, and is now in the London Hospital; and Mr. Cloves himself had unfortunately his arm broke, and is otherwise much hurt.

From the great distress the above fire occasioned to a great number of poor families, Government has humanely ordered 120 tents to be immediately pitched for their accommodation, in Stepney fields, till they can be more comfortably provided for.

That some idea may be formed of the very great loss sustained by this unfortunate event, the warehouses of Mr. Whiting contained sugars to the amount of upwards of 40,000l. which are entirely destroyed.

The distress of the miserable inhabitants exceeded all description. In the surrounding fields were deposited the few goods, consisting chiefly of bedding, they were able to save.—Stepney Church was opened for their reception, about a thousand people were obliged to remain all night in the fields, watching the remnant of their property;—Children crying for their lost Parents, and Parents lamenting the fate of their Children, added to the horrors of a scene, not equalled during the present century.

From the known humanity of the British Nation, we have little doubt, but a liberal and general subscription will alleviate the miseries of the numerous sufferers from so terrible an event, as unforeseen as unavoidable.

BOTANY BAY.

The annexed account of this improving Settlement, was received at London in August last—The number of Children born there, during the last Year, was stated to be 793, and of whom, only Seven had died.

" There is no underwood here, except in some few particular places, and the trees are not very thick, though some of them are immensely large. This is a very rising Colony, as we have now 2 00 acres under cultivation; and, notwithstanding what may be said to the contrary, will in a few years support itself: take, for instance, a center in Hampshire and another in this place, and this would have the preferenec. We want stock for manure, which makes us labour under great difficulty, but that will in a short time be obviated, and then the colony will flourish. We have three settlements; Sydney, the Sea port; Paramatta, or Rose-hill, in which is a street one mile long, and 205 feet wide; the huts are 100 feet asunder; each of which has an excellent garden, which is cultivated by the Convicts for their own advantage. We have a third settlement to the westward, called Toongabbe, where 735 acres of wheat grew last year, some of which gave 30 bushels per acre, though in general it did not average any thing near that, owing to its having been sown too late, which was the cause of the hot season affecting it: this year it will be avoided. The general view of this country is delightful. At 20 or 30 miles distance from this, is a navigable river, to all appearance for many miles, which, no doubt, in the course of a few years will be thought an object worth the attention of Government, for the purpose of forming a settlement."

DEATHS.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

Early in June last, at Lyns, Mr. William Johnston, late of Bengal.

At his house in New street, Spring gardens, London, Henry Drummond, Esq. banker at Charing cross, member for Castle Rising, Yorkshire, and son inlaw to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

July 17th, at [illegible]lingburgh M[illegible] Mary Maxwell, eldest daughter of [illegible] William Maxwell, Esq. formerly chief of Patna.

At his palace at Newtown Perry, near Limerick, the Right Honourable and Right Reverend W Cecil, Lord Bishop of Limerick, &c.

The Earl of Waldegrave, an Etonian scholar, drowned bathing in the Thames.

The Hon. Mr. Bouverie, in consequence of a wound received in a duel with Lord Tankerville: the dispute originated in Mr. B (who was a married man), having been rather particular in his attention to one of Lord T.'s female relations.

Capt. Henry Hornby, aged 52, many years in the East India Company's servi[illegible]

Capt. Nares, second son of th[illegible]e Sir G. Nares.

Patrick Sinclair, Esq. Ca[illegible]ain of his Majesty's ship Iphigenia.

Aged 65, Dr. James Burn, formerly senior chaplain of Calcutta.

At Naples, Mr. Billington, husband of the celebrated Singer.

Lieut. Col. Donaldson, of the 3d, or West Lowland regt. of Fencibles.

The Hon. Sir Edward Vernon.

Sir Archibald Murray, Bart.

Michael Impey, Esq. brother of Sir Elijah Impey.

Mr. Charles Pigot. commonly called Louse Pigot, author of the Jockey Club, &c.

Aged 12 years, Master Clarges, midshipman of the Marlborough, of his wounds.

Sir Gilbert Lawson, Bart,

Sir Vesey Colclough, Bart,

William Skynner, Esq. brother of Sir John Skynner.

John Evans, Esq Admiral of the blue,

Alexander Brander, Esq. late Sheriff of London.

On the 21st of May, Richard Henry Buckbridge, Esq, Lieutenant Colonel of the 64th regiment, died at sea, on his return from the West Indies.

Lately in England, Sir Henry Martin, Bart. Comptroller of the Navy, an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, and one of the Representatives of the Parliament for the Town of Southampton.